

Annual Report FY 2002

USAID/PARAGUAY

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Paraguay and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Paraguay.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Susan Hill, USAID/LAC/SPM-PC.

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The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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FY 2001 Performance Narrative

DEMOCRACY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Key Democratic Governance Practices Instituted.

Promoting democracy in Paraguay requires a multidimensional approach. First, the extreme lack of confidence in the national government has grave implications for democracy. USAID/Paraguay is strengthening the capacity of local governments to deliver services in response to the needs of citizens. In this way, citizens develop more interest and confidence in a responsive and effective democratic political system and are less vulnerable to military or populist solutions. Second, civil society is being strengthened to put more pressure on the current political system to change and become more responsive. Third, an open, transparent policy dialogue is being installed to pursue major reforms. This dialogue allows the inclusion of all groups, especially those that have been traditionally marginalized.

Significant Results, USAID Selected Performance Measures. Significant results were achieved in “rule of law and respect for human rights” through the implementation of legislation, developed with USAID assistance, which has drastically changed the criminal justice system in Paraguay. The new adversarial system separates and redefines the role of the police, prosecutors, and judges in the investigation and prosecution of crimes. During 2001, 91% of the total number of criminal cases in the judiciary were resolved. Significant power has been transferred from the State to the individual via the creation of rights, such as, the presumption of innocence, freedom from unreasonable and arbitrary government actions, and due process.

Implementation of this reform process continues through outreach efforts by the Judiciary and Public Ministry (prosecutors), the emergence of interested civil society organizations, and the involvement of other donors. A critical element of the process has been the decision by USAID/Paraguay to resist the temptation to bring in U.S.-based entities to lead the reform. Reforms are therefore seen as a Paraguayan initiative, rather than a reform promoted by others. Inter-institutional cooperation and coordination between Paraguayan entities is one of the most unique features of the reform. Perhaps the greatest evidence of sustainability is the continued leadership of the reform at the highest levels of the Judiciary and Public Ministry.

Significant results were also achieved in relation to “credible and competitive political processes.” The Council of Governors played a key role in the recent enactment of two Presidential decrees, which will accelerate the process of health decentralization. The Council, with USAID support, has been very active in putting pressure on the central government for the achievement of these reforms. These decrees allow local health authorities to use at least 50% of the revenues generated locally. This is a significant improvement because only 8% of these local revenues could previously be retained at the local level. In addition, the new regulations require the involvement of local governments in implementing and evaluating the decentralization process. These decrees will permit a better allocation of resources, resulting in better services for the local population.

Key Achievements. The Mission has helped demonstrate that democracy can work at the local level by assisting 21 municipalities throughout the country to provide basic services (water and sanitation, solid waste, education, land use planning, and infrastructure). Six of the 30-targeted municipalities have improved their service delivery through alternative financial mechanisms that use private sector, community, or new public financial resources.

The Minister of the Environment certified the first municipal sanitary landfill in the country, which was developed by USAID technical assistance. This is an important example of a municipality responding to local needs and meeting national environmental regulations. This process is now being implemented in other municipalities at the request of municipal and environmental officials. The Mission is supporting dissemination of this process by developing a guide on garbage collection and sanitary landfills that will be distributed and presented to all municipalities.

The transfer of royalties from two bi-national dams to local governments continued in 2001. USAID/Paraguay is working with the Ministry of Finance and municipal associations to monitor the transfer of these funds, an important source of revenues for local governments. One municipal association has denounced bribery requests made by public officials. This is an important example of providing oversight of central government entities that will help develop political power and competence outside of Asuncion.

In 2001, the Mission worked to develop an active civil society by strengthening over 70 civil society organizations in financial management, fund raising, organizational development, project management, grant writing, advocacy for reforms, oversight of public offices, and service provision. Over 350 civil society organizations were identified throughout the country as part of a new sub-grant initiative through a local NGO to expand the overall role and influence these organizations. Proposals for funding have been received from 110 organizations, 25 of which will receive grants to implement projects based upon citizen participation in the democratic process.

The Mission has been working with civil society organizations to help them play a more active role in advocating for reforms. Support was provided to a consortium of NGOs to successfully advocate for the passage and implementation of the Code for Children and Adolescents. This law provides essential human rights to children and youth through a decentralization process that establishes a municipal structure to implement the Code. USAID/Paraguay will provide technical assistance to strengthen these newly established implementation mechanisms at the municipal level.

Another example of advocating for reform is a new NGO established to support the reform process. The Mission has helped this organization in the development of a participatory strategic plan and provided training on advocating for state reforms. This NGO is somewhat unique in that it has regional chapters, enabling it to work closely with citizens throughout the country. It is playing an active role in developing a dialogue with governmental authorities on a variety of national reforms.

The Mission helped establish and strengthen a network of 23 citizen oversight offices in municipalities by improving the institutional capacity of these groups. Specific assistance included the development of action plans, citizen monitoring skills, and anti-corruption strategies. This network is important in exposing corruption by public officials at the local level and will play an important role in advocating for reforms, such as access to information initiatives, that the Mission is supporting.

Recognizing that an informed and independent press is essential in a democracy, technical assistance was provided to train 30 journalists on Paraguay's criminal reforms and overall investigative reporting. This training contributed to the publication of six relevant investigative reports in 2001. Overall coverage of judicial cases increased considerably, while at the same time the quality and accuracy of information improved. For the first time, round table discussions were held between the media and the Judiciary. This work with the media has also contributed to improved transparency in the judicial process.

In 2001, the national democratic reform process was expanded through the development of a Decentralization Platform from a local government perspective. Municipal and departmental authorities worked together to identify the roles and responsibilities of each level of government (municipal, departmental, and central) in specific sectors. The distribution of resources at all three levels of government was examined and budgets were proposed to support decentralization. This is the first written document outlining decentralization that local government authorities can utilize to advocate for reforms. The platform is being used as a tool to promote specific legal changes that are necessary to support decentralization and has generated considerable national interest. Other donors are using it as a basis for their work in supporting the decentralization of specific sectors.

A new Electoral Code was developed with wide participation and was passed just prior to the municipal elections in November 2001. The new Code allows mayors to be re-elected with a two-term limit, changes the timing of national and local elections, and reduces the time frame for political campaigns. The possibility of re-election of mayors encourages better performance, at least during their first term. In addition, reforms to allow a direct vote for Congressional candidates, rather than selecting from a party list, are now receiving strong support from civil society.

Important Challenges. The most important challenges in the Democracy SO are the lack of credibility of the national government and its unwillingness to transfer power and resources to local levels. The passage of laws that support decentralization is an important first step, but the actual implementation of these laws has been very problematic. Civil society and local governments are advocating for reforms but have seen limited support from the executive and legislative branches. The Mission has therefore been working at the national policy level to encourage civil society organizations to present, critique, and support a national reform program. This program focuses upon fiscal reform, transparency issues, and the legal changes necessary to permit the provision of basic services by local governments. In addition, the overall decentralization process is being expanded through effective local government associations.

Democracy Targets. The Mission exceeded its Democracy SO targets in 2001. Examples of effective and accountable local governments were developed in 20% of targeted municipalities that ensure the provision of better basic services in a transparent and efficient manner, generate a variety of resources, and support the process of community participation in local decision-making. Civil society organizations have become much stronger as evidenced by improvements in the Mission's civil society index. This index measures organizational capability, financial viability, as well as the overall ability to advocate for important issues, to provide oversight of public institutions, to fight against corruption, to participate in policy decisions on both local and national levels, and to provide services. In 2001, both local governments and civil society worked together to support national reforms that decentralized services from the central government to municipal and departmental governments, improved the electoral code, and protected children's rights.

By focusing primarily on issues that affect the local population and civil society strengthening, while also promoting policy formulation and implementation where national opportunities arise, USAID/Paraguay is trying to contribute to a stable Paraguayan democracy. Resource decisions have been based upon a balance between the three intermediate results under the SO, while at the same time selecting achievable targets of opportunity to demonstrate early successes under the Mission's new Strategic Plan. This process will ultimately benefit the citizens of Paraguay.

ENVIRONMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Management of Globally Important Ecoregions Improved. This SO is improving the sustainable management of the interior Atlantic rainforest, the Chaco dry forest, and the Pantanal wetlands. Each ecoregion faces serious environmental threats and is considered to be “globally important.” The SO also integrates and enhances conservation efforts with Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil with whom Paraguay shares these ecoregions. Implementation of this SO is being accomplished through strengthening the skills of Paraguayan organizations and local governments in order to allow them to participate in the sustainable development of these important ecoregions. The program is also developing the necessary policy, legal, and financial tools for effective ecoregional management.

Significant Results, USAID Selected Performance Measures. Significant results were achieved in “world’s environment protected” through developing a long-term management plan for the *Defensores del Chaco* national park, the largest protected area (780,000 hectares) in Paraguay and the main core area of the Grand Chaco Biosphere Reserve. The establishment of two private reserves, *Arroyo Blanco* and *Morombi*, with approved management plans added an additional 25,000 hectares to the National Protected Areas System. Both areas contain important remnants of interior Atlantic rainforest that function as biological corridors between other existing reserves. All three management plans were developed in a very participatory manner that encourages community oversight of these important natural resources.

Key Achievements. USAID/Paraguay provided technical support to the Government of Paraguay (GOP) in establishing the Grand Chaco Biosphere Reserve that encompasses 4.7 million hectares. The reserve is located in the northernmost part the Paraguayan Chaco and extends to the Bolivian border. It includes extremely important areas of the dry Chaco and the Pantanal wetlands. By including the adjacent protected area in Bolivia, the reserve consists of a total of six million hectares (roughly the size of South Carolina) and is the largest in the Western Hemisphere.

In 2001, a new Agrarian Code replaced the previous code from 1932 and removed the obsolete concept that forested lands are idle lands subject to expropriation. This concept of idle land is responsible for much of the massive deforestation in Paraguay. This new code explicitly states that properties that have been legally declared as protected areas will no longer be subject to expropriation. The inclusion of this concept is one of the most important achievements related to developing the rural sector in a more environmentally responsible way.

In 2001, for the first time Paraguayan civil society forced the government to decisively undertake a frontal attack against corruption at governmental and private levels. This was done in order to stop illegal logging, timber trafficking, and deforestation of the country’s native forests. A coalition of environmental NGOs demanded legal action against the Forest Service, which has been identified as one of the most corrupt governmental agencies. Investigators detected serious irregularities, and at least 30 public officials are being investigated for criminal acts. This NGO coalition also played an important role by providing expert witnesses to support the first successful prosecution for illegal logging. The administrator of the land illegally logged received a fine and was sentenced to jail.

Community groups are now becoming involved in the management of both public and private lands. These groups are working with legal authorities to identify illegal logging activities, to try to put an end to the inefficient enforcement of current environmental legislation, to fight corruption, and to end the impunity with which many people violate laws.

As part of the program to strengthen the ability of local governments to manage natural resources, one municipality was endowed with a Geographical Information System (GIS) that included hardware, software, and training for municipal operators. This municipality is one of the first to have access to this important tool that will facilitate improvements in the collection of property taxes, in the environmental zoning of the municipality, and in the creation of municipal protected areas. This model will be extended to other municipalities.

Important Challenges. Paraguay is a country whose economy is strongly based on agricultural activities and raw material extraction. The protection and sustainable use of its natural resources is therefore crucial to sustain its economic growth. The proper use of the interior Atlantic rainforest will help maintain soil fertility, permit the provision of high quality forestry products, and, perhaps most importantly, ensure the integrity of the Guaraní Aquifer. This underground watershed is the largest reservoir of fresh water of the world, with its main areas of recharge coinciding with the interior Atlantic rainforest. The Chaco dry forest, on the other hand, is extremely susceptible to desertification, salinization, and wind erosion that remove soil and natural vegetation. These threats can be more effectively controlled with sound environmental management practices.

Unfortunately, environmental issues have not been a priority for the national government. Despite having signed and ratified almost all international agreements and treaties related to environmental protection, Paraguay still lacks an integrated national policy for the environment. This is reflected in unclear and contradictory national legislation, the limited capacity of the governmental organizations dealing with environmental issues to enforce laws, and corruption that seriously compromises conservation efforts.

In view of the Government's limitations, NGOs have a key role to play in Paraguay's environmental policy dialogue. Environmental NGOs can promote effective national policies and programs by working with appropriate government authorities, donors, other civil society organizations, private companies, and the press. The Mission's partners have strengthened the environmental staff of public agencies, have conducted mass media environmental awareness campaigns, have participated in public forums to describe their institutional positions, and have testified in trials as qualified experts.

Environmental Targets. USAID/Paraguay exceeded its Environmental targets in 2001, with resource decisions based upon a balance between expected results. An ecoregional conservation plan for the interior Atlantic rainforest and conservation action plans for the Chaco dry forest and Pantanal wetlands are being implemented with considerable public participation. A civil society index of environmental organizations has shown tremendous improvement during the past year, especially in regard to the ability of these organizations to advocate on behalf of environmental issues. And national environmental policies have improved through the new Agrarian Code and the creation of important private reserves. The environmental community, both public and private, has been considerably strengthened, with the general Paraguayan public being the ultimate beneficiary.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Use of Voluntary Reproductive Health Services Increased. This Strategic Objective, while strengthening existing public and private family planning programs, has developed a multi-institutional approach that augments delivery of reproductive health services. USAID/Paraguay believes that the delivery of health services is more effective when there is a high level of citizen participation and local-level planning and administration. The rationale is that local participation means that services demanded are provided, and the concerns of local customers are addressed. Support for health decentralization includes capacity building for local governments, as well as the facilitation of participatory local-level planning.

Significant Results, USAID Selected Performance Measures. Significant results were achieved in “reducing the number of unintended pregnancies.” The population in Paraguay continues to grow at faster rate than the economy. In 2001, a significant (35%) increase in couple-years of contraceptive protection (CYP) was partially accomplished through a coordinated effort between USAID/Paraguay and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The UNFPA provided contraceptives to the Paraguayan Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2001 and will continue to do so for the next three years. As part of this agreement, the MOH will supply a percentage of its own needs in 2002 and in future years. The Paraguayan Congress has, for the first time, included a budget item for reproductive health that includes contraceptives in the National Budget for 2002.

USAID/Paraguay has been focusing considerable effort in expanding the role of the private sector, which provides 75% of CYP. This has been accomplished through contraceptive social marketing programs to reach non-traditional outlets, through private clinics, and through information, education, and communication (IEC) programs that increase the demand for family planning methods. Successful programs have also involved communities in providing more information concerning conception and pregnancy, which leads to increased contraceptive use.

Key Achievements. Many people are not receiving any type of health service, especially in rural areas since 70% of all health resources are located in Asuncion. Health reform is necessary, and decentralization is an important step toward improving health care. The recent presidential decrees that allow local health authorities to use one-half of locally generated revenues to respond to local needs are an important accomplishment. USAID/Paraguay contributed to this process and will help local governments to strengthen their capabilities to manage health services and adequately respond to the demands of people at the community level.

Another important achievement in regard to access to affordable services was the development of a basic package of health services in three municipalities. This process incorporated the community in identifying and defining basic health priorities and needs in order to establish a list of health services related directly to local realities, not preconceptions based on ideas from Asuncion. This is a preliminary step in the process of developing local health systems that include financial components. It is by identifying the epidemiological situation, defining priorities, and exploring financial alternatives that efficient health care can be provided. This experience is an example of how communities can be involved in health related activities with a more preventive approach. Rather than increasing the number of medical doctors and nurses in health facilities, the communities identified activities related to prevention and promotion as the key strategies to be implemented.

New alternatives are being explored at the local level to finance basic health care costs. Health insurance through various types of prepayment plans is being developed in three municipalities. The premise is that broad access to a basic package of health services can be provided through affordable health insurance, as long as a commitment to primary care and preventive services is maintained. Utilization of existing public clinics is also necessary to keep costs low.

Another important achievement in 2001 has been the implementation of departmental social pharmacy program. The program began in seven districts with a revolving fund of \$10,000 to

provide an alternative for low-income people who had no access to medicines. It has now expanded to 51 facilities selling basic medicines with revolving funds of \$50,000. This shows how local governments and the communities can develop and implement alternatives to respond to the local needs in an efficient and transparent way. Due to the success of this experience, other departmental governments are now in the process of replicating the program. An exchange process has already started with representatives of other communities and departments.

Programs to increase the efficiency of facilities managed by the MOH, departmental governments, municipalities, and local health councils are critical in the development of ways to finance local health care. However, an expansion of the role of the private sector, which only provides 15% of health coverage, is also essential. USAID/Paraguay is working with one NGO that operates a system of clinics and associated clinics to provide family planning and other reproductive health services at affordable prices. The organization continues to improve its financial sustainability, with 64% of its costs being covered by revenues generated in its clinics.

Important Challenges. The 1996 National Health System Law legally decentralized primary health care in Paraguay to the municipal level because the centralized system was not reaching people at the local level. Fifty-eight percent of the population was receiving services through the public sector (33% by the Ministry of Health, 8% by the military, and 17% by National Social Security) and 15% from the private sector. Therefore, 27% of the total population was not covered by any health services, especially in rural areas.

Over the past five years, the budget of the MOH has been cut substantially, while population growth continues at a rate of 2.6%. The National Social Security system has experienced a series of corruption scandals and bankruptcies in its investments. Both systems have frequently been unable to afford basic supplies; such as, bandages, alcohol, and contraceptives; in public hospitals and clinics. The high cost of private care, which is centered in Asuncion, has prevented it from reaching a larger percentage of the population. The Mission is trying to improve this dismal situation by decentralizing existing MOH facilities through community involvement in decisions affecting health services and by supporting the provision of private reproductive health services through local NGOs.

Reproductive Health Targets. USAID/Paraguay exceeded its health targets in 2001. The number of contraceptives provided by the MOH, private NGOs, and private pharmacies increased substantially. Three communities are now offering basic health services through demonstration projects at decentralized MOH facilities. Quality reproductive health care is now being provided at five MOH facilities. In 2001, fewer resources were devoted to providing essential obstetric care than were directed at decentralized, community-based health care. More resources will be devoted to maternal and neonatal survival activities in 2002.

The direct beneficiaries of these efforts are people in the communities in which the program is working. These successful demonstration projects will then be disseminated throughout Paraguay so that they can be adapted to local conditions. The objective of the Mission's reproductive health strategy is to reach more people with reproductive health services in order to improve maternal and infant health, while at the same time expanding the provision of family planning services to marginalized populations who are in need of these services. The people of Paraguay will benefit from this program through improved health services and reductions in the explosive population growth that is overwhelming the ability of the economy to expand.

ECONOMIC GROWTH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE. Increased Incomes for the Poor in Selected Economic Regions. The purpose of this SO is to address poverty issues in Paraguay's poorest departments through supporting business development services to expand trade in rural areas; generating employment and increasing income through increasing people's access to financial services, especially the ability to use land titles as collateral; and encouraging economic reforms. Successful implementation of the SO will have a positive impact on tens of thousands of Paraguayans and bring economic relief to one of the poorest regions in Latin America, thereby helping to maintain political stability and prevent increased involvement in the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

The activities implemented under this Strategic Objective will complement and reinforce USAID/Paraguay's main Strategic Objective in democracy. The Mission is currently supporting policy reforms to address poverty issues through the provision of decentralized basic services, such as, water, solid waste collection, education, public works, and health care. Improving reproductive health care and protecting the environment through increased community participation in local government processes are an important part of this process. This Strategic Objective adds activities to expand trade and financial services in rural areas to the basic mix of activities supported by the Mission.

Recent studies conducted by the Paraguayan Bureau of Statistics and Census estimate that the level of poverty in Paraguay has increased. Approximately one-third of Paraguayans live below the poverty line, and the majority of them are residing in rural areas. In the three departments initially selected (Concepcion, San Pedro and Caaguazu), more than one-half of the population lives below the poverty line. These rural communities present similar characteristics: numerous small farmers, very rudimentary production techniques, limited access to credit, and many people living on land to which they have no legal title.

Activities will begin during FY 2003. Funds will be used to develop business services that will provide marketing assistance for agricultural products in order to expand trade. Financial services in selected rural areas will be expanded by designing credit products tailored to the needs of rural clientele and by developing ways to use typical assets owned by rural residents, especially land, as collateral to obtain loans. In addition, policies related to agricultural and trade policy will be developed to encourage more efficient business practices relating to agricultural product processing, marketing, and exporting.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes	No X	N/A	N/A	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	N/A				
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	N/A				
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	N/A				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	805,000 75,000			National data, verified by the Mission, on one National Park and two private reserves.
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA CYP - 245,000. National data obtained from the Ministry of Health, local NGOs, and the pharmaceutical association.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA - ESF	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA - ESF	National data on criminal justice reform developed by the Supreme Court.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA - ESF	National policy reforms promoted by USAID/Paraguay.
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA - ESF	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA - ESF	
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

N/A for USAID/Paraguay

Results Framework (FY 2001 – 2005)

DEMOCRACY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Key Democratic Governance Practices Instituted.

I.R. 1.1: More effective and accountable local governments developed.

I.R. 1.2: Development of an active civil society encouraged.

I.R. 1.3: National democratic reform process expanded.

ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Sustainable Management of Globally Important Ecoregions Improved.

I.R. 1.1: Ecoregional management capacity of local NGOs strengthened.

I.R. 1.2: Policy, legal, and financial tools from improved ecoregional management developed.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Use of Voluntary Reproductive Health Services Increased.

I.R. 1.1: Decentralized community based health care improved.

I.R. 1.2: Access to quality reproductive health services expanded.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: Increased Incomes for the Poor in Selected Economic Regions.

I.R. 1.1: Business development strategies implemented.

I.R. 1.2: Availability of financial services in target areas increased.

I.R. 1.3: Business environment for micro and small businesses improved.

Environmental Compliance

Three Strategic Objectives of the Strategic Plan FY 2001 – FY 2005 have their respective Initial Environmental Examinations. The Key Democratic Governance Practices Instituted SO received a categorical exclusion for the proposed activities of IRs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 involving training, technical assistance, and research since they will not have an effect on the natural or physical environment. A negative determination was given to pilot projects under activities of IR 1.1. The conditions identified in the IEE are being followed when pilot projects are carried out.

The Sustainable Management of Globally Important Ecoregions Improved SO and the Use of Voluntary Reproductive Health Services Increased SO received categorical exclusions. The proposed activities will have no negative impacts on the environment.

USAID/Washington recently approved an additional Strategic Objective, Increased Incomes for the Poor in Selected Economic Regions. A Categorical Exclusion was issued for the IR 1.2, Financial Services Increased, and 1.3, Business Environment for Micro and Small Business Improved, because they involve education, analyses, matching grants and programs intended to develop the capacity of recipient countries that will not impact upon the environment.

A Negative Determination was issued for the activities under IR 1.1 involving the identification of specific products and markets with the condition that a study be conducted to determine environmental criteria to identify and select specific businesses, products, and markets in the region where the IR 1.1 will work to ensure that they are environmentally compatible and will not result in adverse environmental impacts. This study should be completed in conjunction with the first year work plan. The Mission Environment Officer shall approve the terms of reference.

A Negative Determination was issued for IR 1.1 components involving property titling, development of share cropping agreements, soil conservation and fertility improvement methodologies, establishment of quality standards for selected fresh vegetables, assistance to producer associations, and enhancement of market information for selected products.